

New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established May 13, 1789.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh two pounds one ounce and an half for sixpence.—A loaf of rye flour to weigh one pound eight ounces for three-pence.



The AMOROUS FRIAR.

A Singular Story.



Person who kept a lodging-house near the Springs at Aix-la-Chapelle some years ago, having lost his wife, committed the management of his family to his daughter, a lively, well made, handsome girl, about twenty.

There were at that time in the house two ladies, and their female servant, two Dutch officers, and a Dominican friar.

It happened that while the young woman of the house was asleep one night in her bed, she was awakened by something which attempted to draw the cloaths off the bed. She was at first frightened; but thinking, upon recollection, that it might be the house dog, called him by his name. The cloaths, however, were still pulled from her, and she, still imagining it was the dog, took up a brush that lay within her reach, and attempted to strike him.—At that moment she saw a flash of sudden light which filled the whole room: she then shrieked out, at the same time covering her face with the sheet. When she again ventured to look out, all was dark and silent, and the cloaths were no longer drawn from her.

In the morning, when she related this story, every body treated it as a dream, and the girl herself at last took it for granted that it was no more than an illusion.

The night following she was again awakened by something that jogged her, and she thought she felt a hand in the bed. Upon her endeavoring to remove it, another flash of lightning threw her into a fit of terror: she closed her eyes, and crossed herself. When she ventured to open her eyes again, the light was vanished, but in a short time she felt what she supposed to be a hand in the bed; she again endeavoured to remove it; but looking towards the foot of the bed, she saw a large luminous cross, on which was written distinctly, the words BE SILENT. She was now so much terrified that she had not power to break the injunction, but shrunk down into the bed, and covered herself over with the cloaths.

In this situation she continued a considerable time, and being no longer molested, ventured once more to peep out.—To her unspeakable astonishment, she then saw a phantom standing by the side of her bed, almost as high as the ceiling, a kind of glory encircled its head, and the whole was in the form of a crucifix, but it seemed to have several hands, one of which again approached the bed.

Supposing the phenomenon to be some celestial vision, she exerted all her fortitude, and, leaping out of bed, threw herself upon her knees before it: she found herself, however, immediately assaulted

in a manner which convinced her she was mistaken; she had not strength enough to disengage herself from something which embraced her, and therefore screamed as loud as she could, to alarm the house, and to bring somebody to her assistance.

Her screams awakened the ladies, who lay in an adjacent chamber, and they sent their servant to see what was the matter. The woman, upon opening the room, saw a luminous phantom, which greatly terrified her, and heard, in a deep, threatening tone, AT THY PERIL BE GONE.

The woman instantly screamed and withdrew; the ladies rose in the utmost consternation and terror, but nobody came to their assistance: the old man, the father of the girl, was asleep in a remote part of the house; the friar also rested in a room at the end of a long gallery in another story, and the two Dutch officers were absent on a visit at a neighbouring village.

No other violence, however, was offered the girl that night. As soon as the morning dawned she got up, ran down to her father, and told all that had happened: the two ladies were not long absent; they did not say much, but discharged their bills, and left the house. The friar asked the father several questions, and declared that he had heard other instances of the like nature; adding, that the girl would do well to obey the commands of the vision, and that no harm would arise from her obedience. He said also that he would remain to see the issue, and in the mean time commanded proper prayers and masses to be repeated at a neighbouring convent belonging to his order, to which he most devoutly joined his own.

The girl was comforted with this spiritual assistance; but not satisfied with that alone, she took one of the maids to be her bed-fellow the next evening.

In the dead of the night the flaming cross was again visible, but no attempt was made on either of the women.—They were, however, greatly terrified, and the servant said she would rather leave her place than lie in the room again.

The friar the next morning took the merit of the phantom's peaceable behavior upon himself. The prayers and masses were renewed, and application was made to the convents of Liege for auxiliary assistance. The good friar, in the mean time, was by no means idle at home; he performed his devotions with great ardour, and towards evening he bestowed a plentiful libation of holy water on the chamber and the bed.

The girl, not being able to persuade the servant to sleep with her again in the haunted room, and being encouraged by the friar to abide the issue (having also no small confidence herself in the prayers, masses, and sprinklings which had been used on the occasion) ventured once more to sleep in the same room alone.

In the night, after having heard some slight noises, she saw the room all in a blaze, and a great number of small luminous crosses, with scrips of writing here and there very legible, among which the precept to be silent was most conspicuous.

In the middle of the room she saw something of a human appearance, which seemed covered only with a linen garment like a shirt; it appeared to diffuse a radiance round it, and at length, by a slow and silent pace, approached the bed.—When

it came up to the bed side it drew the curtain more open, and, lifting up the bed cloaths, was about to come in.—The girl, now more terrified than ever, screamed with all her might. As every body in the house was upon the watch, she was heard by them all, but the father only had courage to go to her assistance, and his bravery was, probably, owing to a considerable quantity of reliques which he had procured from the convent, and which he brought in his hand.

When he arrived, however, nothing was to be seen but some of the little crosses and inscriptions, several of which were now luminous only in part.

Being not a little terrified at these appearances, he ran to the friar's apartment, and, with some difficulty, prevailed upon him to go with him to the haunted room. The friar at first excused himself upon account of the young woman's being in bed. As soon as he entered, and saw the crosses, he prostrated himself on the ground, and uttered many prayers and incantations, to which the honest landlord most heartily said Amen.

The poor girl, in the mean time, lay in a kind of trance, and her father, when the prayers were over, ran down stairs for some wine, a cordial being necessary to recover her; the friar, at the same instant, ordered him to light, and bring with him a consecrated taper, for hitherto they had no light but that of the vision, which was still strong enough to discover every thing in the room.

In a little while the old man entered with a taper in his hand, and in a moment all the luminous appearances vanished. The girl soon after recovered, and gave a very sensible account of all that had happened. The landlord and the friar spent the rest of the night together.

The friar, however, to shew the power of the daemon, and the holy virtue of the taper, removed it several times from the chamber before the day broke, and the crosses and inscriptions were again visible, and remained so till the taper was brought back, and then vanished as at first.

When the sun arose the friar took his leave to go to mattins, and did not return till noon. During his absence, the two Dutch officers came home, and soon learnt what had happened, though the landlord took all the pains he could to conceal it.

The report they heard were confirmed by the pale and terrified appearance of the girl; their curiosity was greatly excited, and they asked her innumerable questions.

Her answers, instead of extinguishing their curiosity, increased it: they assured the landlord that they would not leave his house, but, on the contrary, would afford them all the assistance in their power.

As they were young gentlemen of a military profession, and protestants, they were at once bold and incredulous.—They pretended, however, to adopt the opinion of the landlord, that the appearances were super-natural, but it happened that upon going into the room they found the remainder of the taper, on the virtues of which the landlord had copiously expatiated, and immediately perceived it was only a common candle, of a large size, which he had brought, by mistake, in his fright.

This discovery convinced them that there was a fraud, and that the appearances which vanished at

the approach of unconsecrated light, were produced by mere human artifice. They consulted, therefore, together, and at length agreed that his daughter should sleep the next night in the apartment which the ladies had quitted, and that one of the officers should be in the girl's bed, while the other, with the landlord, should wait in the kitchen to see the issue.

This plan was, accordingly, in the most secret manner, carried into execution.

For two hours after the officer had been in bed, all was silent and quiet, and he began to suspect that the girl had either been fanciful, or that their secret had transpired. On a sudden he heard the latch of the door gently raised, and perceived something approach the bed, and attempt to take up the cloaths. He resisted with sufficient strength to frustrate the attempt, and immediately the room appeared to be all in a flame. He saw many crosses and inscriptions enjoining SILENCE, and a passive acquiescence in whatever should happen. He saw also in the middle of the room something of a human appearance, very tall, and very luminous. The officer was struck with terror, and the vision made a second approach to the bed-side, but the gentleman recovering his fortitude, on the first moment of reflection, dexteriously tossed a slip-knot which he had fastened to one end of the bed-post, over the phantom's neck, instantly drew it close, brought him, by so doing, to the ground, and then flung himself upon him. The fall, and the strugglings together, made so much noise, that the other officer and the landlord ran up with lights and weapons.—This goblin was found to be no other personage than the good friar; who, having conceived something more than a spiritual affection for his landlord's pretty daughter, had played this infernal farce to gratify his passion.

It appeared that this fellow, who was near six feet high, had made himself look still higher, by putting upon his head a kind of tiara of imbossed paper, and had also thrust a stick through the sleeves of his habit, which formed the resemblance of a cross, and still left his hands at liberty, and that he had rendered himself and his apparatus visible in the dark by phosphorus.

Extraordinary Instance of FEMALE HEROISM and TRUE AFFECTION.

A Private soldier in one of the battalions, ordered on the expedition against New-London, under the command of General Arnold, had a mistress who left England with him, and was the constant companion of his dangers.—He had survived several engagements, though wounded severely in two. During the time of action, his beloved Nancy was constantly by his side, determined to perish with her lover. At a desperate attack made by Arnold on a post near New-London, the soldier before-mentioned received a musket-ball directly in his forehead, and immediately dropt at the feet of his mistress, who had forced herself into the ranks when the firing began. Regardless of the danger she was then in, this amiable creature stood for some time with her eyes stedfastly fixed on the body of her lover, but recovering her wonted fortitude, she, with the greatest composure, examined the wound he had received, and finding he was no more, conveyed the corpse to a bank that was contiguous to the field of battle.—This done, she threw herself on the body, and kissed it for some time with the most apparent rapture. Her lamentations drew a gentleman to the spot—but no sooner did she discover him, than she started up, flew to the place where lay the fire-lock her lover bore, and after unscrewing the bayonet, returned to the spot where she had placed his remains—then taking her last farewell, she plunged the bayonet to her heart, and expired without a groan.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 25.

The present Pope will probably be the last. There is every reason to suppose that his successor will be no more than Bishop of Rome, or perhaps Patriarch of the West.

The emancipation of France will give such an overthrow to popery, that it is probable, in process of time, the purest religion may be established there, and that is the protestant system.

Though number of banditti, in the neighborhood of Paris, has been computed, on enquiry, at seventeen thousand. The Marquis de la Fayette, being informed that many of them had more money than seemed consistent with their situation, went himself to Montmartre, where he saw several of them playing at chuck farthing with crowns and louis d'ors!

Sept. 3. The national assembly of France have come to the following resolution:

First.—The national assembly ordain, that in future no money shall be sent to the court of Rome to the Vice-Legateship of Avignon, nor to the Nunciat of Lucerne, for any religious purpose whatever: but the parishioners shall apply to their Bishops for benefices and dispensations, which shall be granted to them gratis, notwithstanding any privilege or exception to the contrary. All churches in France should enjoy the same liberty.

Secondly.—No person shall in future hold a benefice or benefices exceeding the annual income of 3000 livres. No person shall enjoy pensions or benefices to a greater amount than the above sum of 3000 livres.

Thirdly.—On the delivery of the amount which shall be laid before the assembly, of the state of pensions and rewards, the assembly, in concert with the King, shall proceed to suppress those that have not been merited, and to reduce such as shall appear excessive, reserving to themselves the power of determining a certain sum which the King shall dispose of in future to such purposes.

The sum which the assembly intend to allow the Rectors of country parishes, in lieu of tithes, is no more than 1500 livres, or about 70 guineas a-year.

This will be paring down the livings with a vengeance; for many of the country parishes, particularly in Normandy, are worth 700l. a-year.

That a dog possesses sagacity superior to any of the brute creation (the elephant excepted) no one will dispute; some go so far as to say, that from a constant attendance on the human species, they acquire a sort of reasoning faculty: this however, we will neither contradict nor support, but just quote another instance of their attachment to mankind.—Monday last a little girl, about two years old, a child of Mr. G. near Finglass-bridge, having strayed from the house, fell into a river near the bottom of the garden; she was attended by a large dog belonging to the family, who leaped into the water, and brought her not only safe to the shore, but took hold of her coat and led her to the house, to the astonishment of her parents.

It is said to be universally the opinion formed in Petersburg, that the Grand Seignior has engaged to be at the whole expence of the war, provided Sweden took an active part therein; besides furnishing the King with a considerable loan by way of security, in case of failure on his side, and to support all the charges which may accrue to his Swedish Majesty.

Long has the King of Sweden wished for an opportunity to recover those possessions in Livonia, which were arrested from his ancestors; the time appears now to be approaching: if this favorable moment is missed, perhaps another never may

present in the course of his reign.—Hitherto he has been fortunate, a battle having been fought on the confines of Swedish Finland, about one hundred miles from Petersburg, which is reported to have lasted three days successively; in which the Swedish King gained greatly the advantage, owing in a great measure to the judicious situation of his post, which was happily chosen on the summit of two mountains, where the Russian army attempted to dislodge him, and force him from his fortifications, in which they received great slaughter, and were repulsed with considerable loss—more particularly the chosen guards of the Empress, who having distinguished themselves in an eminent manner, are said to have been cut off to a man.

It was whispered in Petersburg, when the Empress heard of this defeat, she could not contain herself from displaying the marks of her mortification; neither could she refrain from exhibiting her distress by a flood of tears, at the loss of her favorite guards. She wept bitterly!

Such unlimited authority, and such despotic will, has the Empress to keep all her motions in profound secrecy, that a stranger residing in Petersburg or its vicinity, could not easily be persuaded war was in her dominions—there being no hostile preparations in that city—but every circumstance carries the appearance of quiet repose, and all seems to be hushed in peace.

Chevalier Paul Jones is not disgraced, as was reported, he is divested of all command at this present time, but takes his rank as Le Contre Admiral, and his pay still continues as such. It is supposed that jealousy is the cause of his removal from employment—he does not appear at court, but remains in Petersburg as a private person.

The report of a negotiation of peace between the Emperor and the Turks, is spoken of with more confidence than ever. In our opinion it is an event which may shortly be expected.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) Sept. 19.

The schooner Musquash, John Saunders, master, from Charleston for Jamaica, with a cargo of rice and lumber, was drove, the 25th of last month on a reef off Rum Key; but drifting from thence got on Little Island, where she bilged. The mate, Robinson, and a Negro, ventured in a small canoe to look for some settlement, and landed on the North side of Long-Island. A small vessel was immediately dispatched from Mr. Ferguson's plantation, to the relief of the unfortunate people on the reef: and we learn she has taken them up, and carried them to Exuma. The Musquash and her cargo are entirely lost.

Sept. 26. On the 14th inst. about 1 o'clock, A. M. the ship Hazard, Thomas New, master, from the Bay of Honduras for London, then out 3 weeks, was driven by a strong current on the Martyrs, where she immediately bilged. The same day several wrecking vessels from this fell in with her, and took off two gentlemen who were passengers, and the crew, who were all brought to town in the schooner Jenny, Capt. M'Dougall, last Tuesday. The vessel is entirely lost—the sails and some rigging are brought here, and it is expected that part of the cargo, consisting of mahogany and logwood, may be saved. The passengers were Captain Thompson and Mr. Alder.

HALIFAX, October 13.

We are desired by authority to publish for the information of masters of vessels coming into this harbor, that the block-house on the Citadel-Hill, which was a conspicuous object, is now removing, on account of its ruinous condition. The flag and signal staff still remains, and may be seen from sea as usual.

The hulk also of the large ship some time since stranded, at the back of Thrum-Cap, was beat to pieces in the late storm.

American Intelligence.

PITTSBURGH, October 3.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Wednesday last from the Falls of the Ohio, we are informed, that the expedition which had left that place, under the command of Major Harding, had returned; that they killed eight Indians, and took two prisoners, without the loss of a single man.

He also further informs us, that another expedition, consisting of 1500 volunteers, was to leave Kentucky about the first of this month against the Indian towns on the Wabash river.

A gentleman from Clarksburgh informs us that on the 19th of September last, a certain William Johnson, who lives on Ten Mile Creek, about 8 miles from that place, went to watch a deer lick, on his return found his family were missing, and his cows, hogs and sheep lying killed about his house, he immediately went to Clarksburgh, and got a party of men to return with him to search for his family, when a small distance from his house they found four of them killed and scalped, the others, viz. two young women and two boys, could not be found, and were supposed to have been taken prisoners. It is not known what nation of Indians this party belonged to, or the number it consisted of.

We also learn, that a few days before this affair, two men were killed and one wounded, on Grave Creek.

NEW-LONDON, October 16.

Substance of a protest of Stephen Waterous, late master of the sloop Rebecca, of Baltimore.

"Captain Waterous failed from St. Martins with a cargo consisting of salt, wine, almonds and dry-goods, bound to Baltimore. In lat. 19. 30. N. long. 64. 00 W. on the first day of August, and the second after he failed, the sloop sprung a leak and the wind being far to the southward they concluded to bear away for Turks Island; and employed all hands in heaving out salt and other goods, which prevented her sinking. They continued pumping and lighting the sloop till the next day at noon, when she overset and was under water. The master and crew, together with the owner, who was also on board, continued on the wreck about four hours; when having got their boat free from water, they took to her, without having oars, provisions, water or compass, and in the night passed by Turks-Island; in this distressed situation they remained three days. On the sixth of August they made the Grand Caucus, and about noon endeavoured to get in; but the wind blowing directly on, and a great sea going, they thought it impracticable, and were deterred from the attempt, and put off again; but a little after sun set, fearing the consequences of the night, they attempted to get on shore, and in passing the reef, the surf ran so high, that in the hollow of a sea the boat struck and overset, by which misfortune they were all thrown out, and the owner, Mr. Le Gros, and one of the hands were drowned; the others, six in number, held to the boat, and after being five or six hours in the water, reached shore; from whence in 3 weeks the master got a passage to Turks-Island, from thence to Cape-Francois, where he arrived the 8th of September, and the next day took passage for Rhode-Island.

NEW-YORK, October 31.

It has been discovered, that the dwelling-house of Mr. Vanderbilt, of Flushing lately burnt, was set on fire by a young Negro wench, who lived in the family, being suspected she was taken before a magistrate for examination, when she confessed

the nefarious act. She has since been committed to the prison of Queen's county. She confessed also that she had several accomplices; that the original design was to have poisoned and destroyed the family, but not being able to execute this diabolical scheme as soon as they wished, in the height of her impatience, she set fire to the house in the absence of her master, which, together with the property therein contained, was entirely destroyed.

Yesterday two of the prisoners confined in the gaol of this city, having a quarrel, they went to the top of the building to decide their dispute by a fight; after stripping, one of them being intoxicated, jumped off the house, and by the fall mangled himself in a shocking manner. He was carried into the poor-house without any hopes of recovery.

By a gentleman arrived on Wednesday from Georgia we are informed, that the commissioners are on their way returning to this city. The same gentleman has been informed, that they have not been so very successful in their negotiations with the Indians as could have been wished. The red people must be obliged to enter into peaceable treaties by some other means than the childish mode of making presents. We must make them fear us, otherwise our love will be thrown away.

We are informed by very respectable authority, that Mr. McGillivray has written to the President of the United States, a full and sensible account of the rise and progress of the disputes subsisting between the Georgians; from which statement he expected to prove, to a demonstration, that he has not acted the inconsistent part which some have alleged, neither has there been such cruelties committed by the Indians.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to a friend of his in Hagers-town, dated Sept. 29, 1789.

"The Indians having of late committed many depredations on our frontiers, an expedition was formed by Col. John Haring, with 200 men, in order to invade the Indian country—This body of volunteers marched from the falls of the Ohio, on the 26th of August directly for the Wabash; they arrived in good order, without the loss of a single man; on reaching the Indian settlement on the Wabash, they were opposed by a party of about 30 Indians, whom they soon attacked and defeated; the Indians leaving six dead and nine wounded, with a good deal of plunder on the field. After this defeat Col. Haring penetrated further up the river, toward the Indian towns, which were all evacuated by the enemy; the corps then returned, after destroying one of their towns, their cattle, corn, &c. and arrived at the falls on the 28th of September without losing a man. The report which has for some time past been in circulation of Mr. Jacob Funk being killed by the Indians is erroneous, being still in this country and well."

Extract from Lindsay's Norfolk Hotel Diary. Oct. 4.

Arrived in James river, the ship Janie, Simpson, in seven weeks from Glasgow; spoke the Hunter, Kanear, from Port-Glasgow for Virginia.

Oct. 9. We are informed by Mr. Bailey (the pilot) that in the course of 8 weeks cruise off the Capes, spoke a number of vessels, amongst which are the following, viz. Oct. 2, spoke the ship Le Couteaux, Limeburn from this for New-York, thirty miles to the southward of the Capes, and three days after saw her a second time still more to the southward, occasioned by contrary winds. On the 3d, spoke a ship from London for Baltimore; and on the same day spoke the brig Ben, Kelsick, for Alexandria. On the 4th, saw a large ship about sixty miles to the southward of Cape-Henry; the weather was so bad they could not seek her, but from information of a ship from Glasgow, they learned she was a Spanish ship in distress, by carrying away her mizen-mast, and receiving other damage in a gale, she intended for the first port she could make.

By accounts from Boston we learn that General Shepard, in reviewing a body of militia lately, and directing them to go through their firings, had his head grazed by a ball, which carried off some of his hair. The General without taking any notice of the matter, ordered them to reload, and march 6 paces and rest their arms. He then ordered them to be examined by the non-commissioned officers, who found one of the pieces, belonging to a man who was a brother to one of those killed in the late rebellion, to be charged with two balls; on which he was committed to prison. He must however be discharged, for want of sufficient proof of his criminality.

Saturday last, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States arrived at Boston, where he was received with every demonstration of joy due to his exalted character. A grand procession was formed on the occasion, and in the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

The following ODE was sung, by a select choir of Singers, at the state house in Boston, on the arrival of our illustrious PRESIDENT, in that Metropolis.

ODE to COLUMBIA'S FAVORITE SON.

GREAT WASHINGTON, the hero's come,
Each heart exulting hears the sound,
Thousands to their Deliverer throng,

And shout him welcome all around!

Now in full chorus join the song,

And shout aloud great WASHINGTON!

There view Columbia's favorite son,
Her father, Saviour, friend and guide!
There see the immortal WASHINGTON!
His country's glory, boast and pride!

Now in full chorus, &c.

When the impending storm of war,
Thick clouds and darkness hid our way,
Great WASHINGTON, our polar star
Arose; and all was light as day!

Now in full chorus, &c.

'Twas on yon plains thy valor rose,
And ran like fire from man to man;
'Twas here thou humbled Paria's foes,
And chac'd whole legions to the main!

Now in full chorus, &c.

Thro' countless dangers toils and cares,
Our hero led us safely on—
With matchless skill directs the wars,
'Till vict'ry cries—the day's his own!

Now in full chorus, &c.

His country sav'd, the contest o'er,
Sweet peace restor'd his toils to crown,
The warrior to his native shore
Returns, and tills his fertile ground.

Now in full chorus, &c.

But soon Columbia call'd him forth
Again to save her sinking fame,
To take the helm, and by his worth,
To make her an immortal name!

Now in full chorus, &c.

Nor yet alone through Paria's shores,
Her fame, her mighty trumpet blown;
E'en Europe, Afric, Asia, hears,
And emulate the deeds he's done!

Now in full chorus, &c.

ALMANACKS,
for 1790,

To be had at this Printing-Office, whole-
sale and retail.



The COURT of APOLLO.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

R U M, DISSECTED.

RIOT, confusion, madness and despair,
Reflection's bane, thou hast no charms for me:

Rebellious draught, that thousands doth ensnare;
Ruin of all that's good, are center'd all in thee.

Unbridled ill, that wastes the vital frame;
Unapprehensive of thy thousand ills;
Unfit for ev'ry purpose worth a name;
Unction extreme, that ev'ry virtue kills.

Matrice where ev'ry evil takes its rise;
Murder of soul and body, from thee come—
Man shun the snare, look round with weeping eyes,
Many you'll see fall, victims unto RUM.

—accept this caution from a friend,
Refrain from drinking, if your health you prize,
Use ev'ry effort—my advice attend—
Man prize thy health, thy soul, and RUM despise.
Eastwoods, Oct. 12, 1789. W. M. S.

AN E C D O T E.

AN Italian Bishop had struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his episcopal function, without ever betraying the least indications of impatience. An intimate acquaintance of his, who revered him for his passive virtues, which he thought it impossible for him to imitate, asked the prelate one day, "if he could communicate to him the secret he had made use of to be always easy?"

"Most willingly" replied the Bishop—"In whatever state I am, I first look up to Heaven, and I remember that my principal business here, is to get there—I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it, when I come to be interred—I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are, who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all my cares must end, and how little reason I have to repine or to complain."

THE MORALIST

HAPPINESS is founded in RECTITUDE of CONDUCT

ALL men pursue good, and would be happy, if they knew how: not happy for minutes, and miserable for hours; but happy, if possible, through every part of their existence. Either, therefore, there is a good of this steady, durable kind, or there is none. If none, then all good must be transient and uncertain; and if so, an object of the lowest value, which can little deserve either our attention or inquiry. But if there be a better good, such a good as we are seeking; like every other thing, it must be derived from some cause; and that cause must be either external, internal, or mixed; in as much as, except these three, there is no other possible. Now a steady, durable good cannot be derived from an external cause; by reason, all derived from externals, must fluctuate as they fluctuate. By the same rule, not from a mixture of the two; because the part which is external will proportiona-

bly destroy its essence. What then remains but the cause internal; the very cause which we have supposed, when we place the sovereign good in mind—in rectitude of conduct?

SELECT OBSERVATIONS.

WOMEN, as well as men, that have generous and right affections about their hearts are not contented with their moving contractedly round their own centre, but are full of impatience and longings to exert and fix them upon some worthier and nobler object than the pitiful, pany idol called self—tho its votaries make one of the most numerous sects in all the world, and their persuasion seems to bid fair, in spite of the church of Rome, to be the true catholic religion.

An easy, and an even temper is very pleasing, where it is merely constitutional; but when it results from a good understanding, and continues daily to be governed by principles of reason and humanity, it grows meritorious.

Henry Sickles, Jun.

T A Y L O R.

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgment, to his friends for the many favors received, and informs them and the public, that he continues to carry on his business, in the most Fashionable manner, and flatters himself, by his exertions and particular attention to please, he will give general satisfaction to those who shall honor him with their custom.

He has just received an assortment of Fashionable VEST PATTERNS, &c.

Wanted, a smart active Boy, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business. He must be of a reputable family and good character. Enquire of H. SICKLES, Jun. New-York, October 24, 1789. 76 3

EVENING SCHOOL.

MESSIEURS GRAHAM and M'DONALD inform the Public, that they have opened an EVENING SCHOOL, at their Academy, in Little-Queen-Street; where Young Gentlemen are taught French, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, &c.—The greatest attention will be paid to those who may please to attend.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1789. 75

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WHEREAS Jesse Brush, of Huntington, in Suffolk county, on Nassau-Island, and State of New-York, Farmer, did on the 17th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for securing the payment of one hundred and fifty-six pounds, current lawful money of the state of New-York, with lawful interest, within twelve months thereof, mortgage unto Benjamin Egbert, of the city of New-York, in said state, merchant, his heirs and assigns. All those pieces of land lying, and being in the county of West-Chester, in the township of Rye, by the Mill-Stone-Landing; butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the East corner, by the land of Jonathan Budd, running North-West by said Budd's land, to the Mill-Creek, thence running Southerly by the Salt-Meadow of Jeremiah Fowler, till it meets the said Creek, thence by said Creek to the landing, thence South-East by said landing, to the road that leadeth into the Neck, Easterly by said road to the first mentioned;—the other bounded from the store-house, Westerly by the Mill-Creek, to the Sedges and Salt-Meadow of Jonathan Kniffen, and Joseph Merritts, thence by said Meadow, South-East to the road that leadeth into the Neck, thence Easterly by said road to the said landing, thence North-West by said landing to the first mentioned; being by estimation in both pieces eight acres, to the same more or less; together with all and singular the houses, barns, stores, waters, water-courses, trees, woods, under-woods, easements, privileges, emoluments, profits, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said two pieces of land and premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;—which said mortgage contains a power and authority, to the said Benjamin Egbert, to sell the said premises, in case default should be made in the payment of the said one hundred and fifty-six pounds, on the day therein mentioned: Now therefore notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the law in such cases made and provided, and by the authority in the said mortgage contained, all and singular the said mortgaged premises will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the fifteenth day of April next ensuing the date hereof, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, to the highest bidder or bidders, for satisfaction of the principal, and interest due, and to become due on the aforesaid mortgage, where the terms of sale will be made known, and deeds of conveyances executed by the subscriber, to the purchaser, or purchasers of the said mortgaged premises.—Dated at New-York, this 10th day of October, 1789. BENJAMIN EGBERT.